

EXHIBIT D

TO DECLARATION OF WILLIAM WARD



Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge

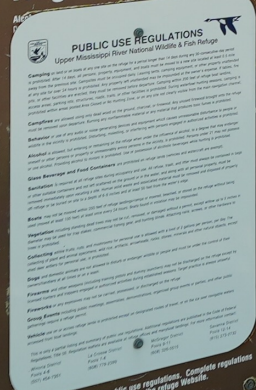


Know the Signs



This is a reminder sign posted on lands within the refuge boundary. It does not mark the boundary.

Regulations



River Refuge



The refuge is perhaps the most important corridor of fish and wildlife habitat in the central United States, an importance which has increased over time as habitat losses or degradation have occurred elsewhere.

This special habitat was almost lost. In the early 1920s, a plan to divert and drain backwaters of the Mississippi River surfaced. One man, Wil Digby Walton League, he convinced Congress to create the Refuge. Today, it encompasses approximately 240,000 acres in a nonstop continuous stretch of 261 miles of Mississippi River floodplain from the seemingly endless panorama of river, backwaters, marshes, islands, and forest, framed by steep bluffs, makes the refuge a national scenic treasure, a place for wildlife to feed, rest, breed, and rear young.

It's wet.
It's wild.
It's home.



A heron-headed merganser takes her brood out to feed.



Turkey River Landing



Growing Antlers

In early May the increasing daylight triggered an internal clock in the buck, and his antlers began to grow. By June the main beam had sprouted branches or points. The "velvet" antlers are a soft, spongy covering of blood and living tissue with veins and nerves carrying blood to the antlers. The velvet feeds their growth. The velvet and the antlers grow all through the summer.

When summer ended to did antler growing, and the velvet became dry. Many bucks and cowboys have the bucks from his rubbings, preparing for the fall, the breeding season. By late October into November he was fighting for his territory on the refuge and the privilege of mating with the most does.



Size and Age Myth

Antlers are shed in early December through March. Moose, caribou, and other deer antlers are the season's antlers.

Nothing Goes to Waste

Antlers are shed in early December through March. Moose, caribou, and other deer antlers are the season's antlers.



A Success Story

Declared an endangered species in 1973 due to a century of persecution and habitat loss, the bald eagle has made a remarkable comeback. In 1973, there were only 619 bald eagles left in the world. Today, there are more than 100,000 bald eagles in the world. The bald eagle is a symbol of the success of the Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge.



Bald Eagle Facts

Declared an endangered species in 1973 due to a century of persecution and habitat loss, the bald eagle has made a remarkable comeback. In 1973, there were only 619 bald eagles left in the world. Today, there are more than 100,000 bald eagles in the world. The bald eagle is a symbol of the success of the Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge.



Bald Eagle Facts

Freshwater Mussel or Clam?

Both mussels and clams are part of a larger group of aquatic animals known as "bivalves." This means they have two external shells. The difference between the two is that mussels must have a host species, such as a fish, to complete their life cycle; clams do not.

The Cassville Channel before you is famous among malacologists (mussel experts) because of its hidden secret. This is one of several locations on the Mississippi River where mussels still blanket the river bottom in what is known as a mussel "bed". Over 25 species of mussels can be found here, including the Federally endangered Higin's eye pearly mussel. These mussels have been relocated to other areas to assist with re-establishment of mussel beds up and down the Mississippi River.



Reproducing Naturally

(1) The male mussel releases sperm into the river and the river current carries it to the female.

(2) The fertilized eggs in the female are called glochidia (glo-ki-dia) and must attach to a specific host fish's gill to survive.

(3) For some mussels finding the right host fish involves deception. Some species wear a minnow-like lure and an unsuspecting fish takes the bait and the glochidia clamp on to his gills, literally hitching a ride.

(4) They stay on the gill until they are mature enough to survive on their own.

(5) They stay on the gill until they are mature enough to survive on their own.

(6) They stay on the gill until they are mature enough to survive on their own.

(7) They stay on the gill until they are mature enough to survive on their own.

(8) They stay on the gill until they are mature enough to survive on their own.

(9) They stay on the gill until they are mature enough to survive on their own.

(10) They stay on the gill until they are mature enough to survive on their own.

(11) They stay on the gill until they are mature enough to survive on their own.

(12) They stay on the gill until they are mature enough to survive on their own.

(13) They stay on the gill until they are mature enough to survive on their own.

(14) They stay on the gill until they are mature enough to survive on their own.

Mussels of the Mississippi

No other group of animals in North America is in such grave danger of disappearing. Mussels native to the Upper Mississippi River are losing ground to pollution, sedimentation, habitat alteration, and smothering from non-native zebra mussels.

Native mussels are critical to water quality as they anchor themselves to the river bed and silently purify the water. Laying nearly motionless plankton, and silt particles. This makes them one of the few animals which actually improve water quality. These curious named critters - including otter, raccoon, muskrat, heron, egret, and some fish.

You can help native mussels by slowing the spread of zebra mussels. Check your boat and equipment, and remove any zebra mussels that have hitched a ride.



Plain pocketbook



Butterfly



Higin's eye pearly mussel



Butterfly



Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge



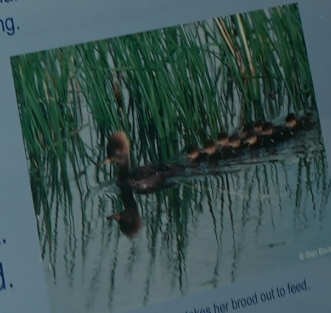
River Refuge



A pair of bald eagles tending their young.

This special habitat was almost lost. In the early 1920s, a plan to dike and drain backwaters of the Mississippi River surfaced. One man, Will Dillig took action to save this precious habitat. In 1924, as president of the Izaak Walton League, he convinced Congress to create the Refuge. Today, it encompasses approximately 240,000 acres in a more-or-less continuous stretch of 261 miles of Mississippi River floodplain from. The seemingly endless panorama of river, backwaters, marshes, islands, and forest, framed by steep bluffs, makes the refuge a national scenic treasure; a place for wildlife to feed, rest, breed, and rear young.

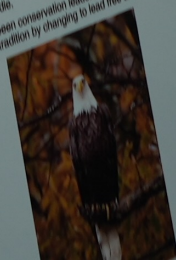
It's wet.
It's wild.
It's home.



A hen hooded merganser takes her brood out to feed.

Deer Hunters:

Consider switching to lead free ammunition.
Bald eagles are common here during the fall and winter. Eagles are scavengers and eat deer carcasses and gut piles. When those remains contain lead fragments, eagles may eat lead and can die.
Hunters have been conservation leaders for more than a century. Continue that tradition by changing to lead free ammunition!



Freshwater Mussel or Clam?

Both mussels and clams are part of a larger group of aquatic animals known as "bivalves." This means they have two external shells. The difference between the two is that mussels must have a host species, such as a fish, to complete their life cycle; clams do not.

The Cassville Channel before you is famous among malacologists (mussel experts) because of its hidden secret. This is one of several locations on the Mississippi River where mussels still blanket the river bottom in what is known as a mussel "bed". Over 25 species of mussels can be found here, including the Federally endangered Higgin's eye pearlymussel. These mussels have been relocated to other areas to assist with re-establishment of mussel beds up and down the Mississippi River.



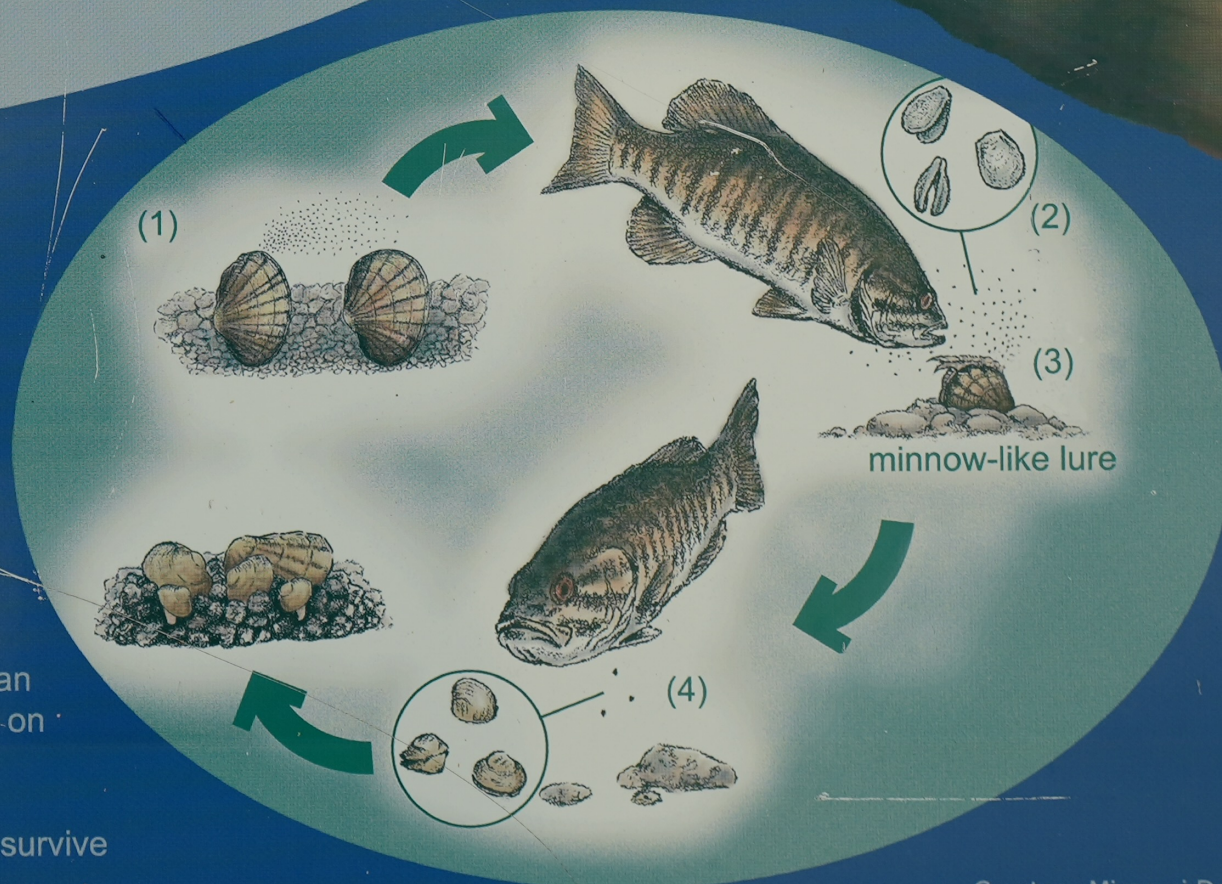
Reproducing Naturally

(1) The male mussel releases sperm into the river and the river current carries it to the female.

(2) The fertilized eggs in the female are called glochidia (glo-kid-e-a) and must attach to a specific host fish's gill to survive.

(3) For some mussels finding the right host fish involves deception. Some species wave a minnow-like lure and an unsuspecting fish takes the bait and the glochidia clamp on to the gills, literally hitching a ride.

(4) They stay on the gill until they are mature enough to survive on their own.



USFWS

Courtesy Missouri Department of Conservation

Mussels of the Mississippi

No other group of animals in North America is in such grave danger of disappearing. Mussels native to the Upper Mississippi River are losing ground to pollution, sedimentation, habitat alteration, and smothering from non-native zebra mussels.

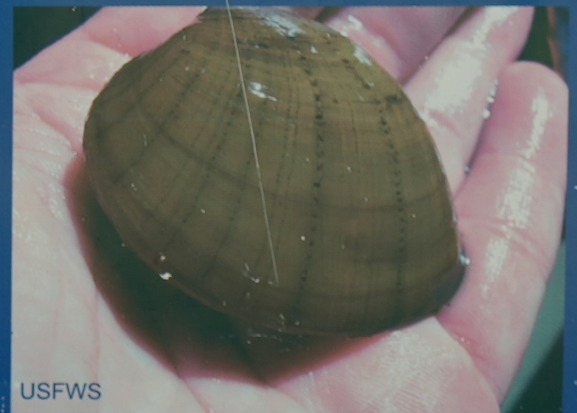
Native mussels are critical to water quality as they anchor themselves to the river bed and silently purify the water. Laying nearly motionless they become natural filters, purifying the water by feeding on algae, plankton, and silt particles. This makes them one of the few animals which actually improve water quality. These curiously named critters - plain pocketbook, black sandshell - are food for refuge wildlife including otter, raccoon, muskrat, heron, egret, and some fish.

You can help native mussels by slowing the spread of zebra mussels. Check your boat and equipment, and remove any zebra mussels that have hitched a ride.



USFWS

Native mussels can't run, and they can't hide. This mussel has been smothered by hundreds of the smaller zebra mussels.



USFWS

Butterfly



USFWS

Plain pocketbook



USFWS

Black sandshell



USFWS

Higgin's eye pearlymussel

River Refuge



A pair of bald eagles tending their young.

The refuge is perhaps the most important corridor of fish and wildlife habitat in the central United States, an importance which has increased over time as habitat losses or degradation have occurred elsewhere.

This special habitat was almost lost. In the early 1920s, a plan to dike and drain backwaters of the Mississippi River surfaced. One man, Will Dilg took action to save this precious habitat. In 1924, as president of the Izaak Walton League, he convinced Congress to create the Refuge. Today, it encompasses approximately 240,000 acres in a more-or-less continuous stretch of 261 miles of Mississippi River floodplain from. The seemingly endless panorama of river, backwaters, marshes, islands, and forest, framed by steep bluffs, makes the refuge a national scenic treasure; a place for wildlife to feed, rest, breed, and rear young.





STOP HERE FOR THE FERRY SERVICE

- PASSANGERS WILL REMAIN BY THE VEHICLE UNTIL FARE IS COLLECTED
- WALK-ONS & BICYCLES WILL BOARD FERRY LAST

FARES

WALK ON/BICYCLES	\$5	BUSES	\$2 PER PERSON \$50 MIN
MOTORCYCLES	\$10	SEMI	\$50
CAR/TRUCK/UTV	\$15	OTHERS (BASED ON LENGTH)	\$30 - \$50

MEMORIAL DAY - LABOR DAY

DAILY ~ 10AM THRU 8PM
LAST TRIP FROM CASSVILLE AT 7:20PM
LAST TRIP FROM IOWA AT 7:40PM

MAY

FRIDAY, SATURDAY & SUNDAY ONLY ~ 10AM THRU 8PM
LAST TRIP FROM CASSVILLE AT 7:20PM
LAST TRIP FROM IOWA AT 7:40PM

AFTER LABOR DAY TILL CLOSE

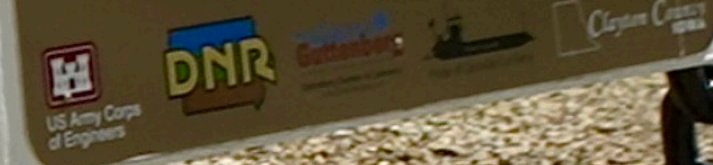
FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY ONLY ~ 10AM THRU 8PM
LAST TRIP FROM CASSVILLE AT 7:20PM
LAST TRIP FROM IOWA AT 7:40PM

Find us on Facebook - "Cassville Car Ferry"

INFORMATION (608) 725-5180 **CASH ONLY**

Turkey River Bottoms

This area is cooperatively managed by:





FERRY CORPORATE SPONSORS
DAYLAND POWER
Alliant Energy

PRIDE OF CASVILLE

CAT

08